Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, October 31, 1806. [No. 1743.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast sailing Ship
LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain *R. M'Kenzie*, at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2. d

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to be hired by the month, to work on the road between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to
Andrew Scholfield.

September 27. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
30 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and 6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. Janney.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,
A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respectable connections, and possessing an active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respecable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman.
Apply to the Printer.

July 16. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN, about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a *superior quality*, in small lead cannisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
Tunis Craven.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty *NEGRO WOMAN*, with a *Female Child* at her breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely handy about a house, and lively and industrious about any kind of work, is a good spinner, but has an *imprudent tongue*; for which fault she is to be sold.—She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12. d

☞ *She may be had on trial.*

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual,
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marseilles wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

Sale at Auction.

On *MONDAY*, the third day of November, will be sold, at public auction, at the house of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, in the city of Washington, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, elegant Brussell's Carpeting, a great deal of which is new, Curtains, Beds, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, all finished in the newest fashion, some elegant Bath Stoves, two English Carriages, with Harness for four horses, finished in the newest fashion, and other articles of Sadlery—Also, a quantity of elegant cut and plain Glass, a large quantity of empty Porter, and Stone Bottles, Garden Utensils of all kinds, and, eventually, several dozen of English Brown Stout, Ale, and Wines of different kind, and Liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue from day to day till all is sold.—Terms made known at time and place of sale.

October 18. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable *Nicholas Fitzhugh*, will be sold at vendue, on the 6th day of November next, by Philip G. Marsteller, vendue-master,

A variety of Dry Goods,
[All the Stock in Trade of Wm. Oxley]
CONSISTING OF

FINE and coarse cloths; cassimeres;—blankets; mens and womens worsted stockings; mens and womens cotton stockings; dimities: muslins: a great variety of stuffs; chintzes; calicoes; silks, &c. &c.—which were given up by William Oxley, an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors.

The above goods will be sold on a long credit for approved indorsed negotiable notes.—Terms will be made known previous to the sale,

Thomas Swann, *Trustee*
for William Oxley, an insolvent debtor.

October 11.—(14) dts

Notice is hereby given,

That I have been duly appointed Trustee of the estate and effects of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, and that all persons indebted to the said *William Oxley*, are to make their payments to me.

Thomas Swann.

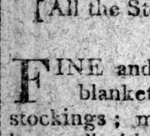
October 14. d

Just Received,

20 casks Young Hyson Tea, of the latest importation—entitled to drawback.
13 casks Aloque Wine.
For sale by
John G. Ladd.

October 21. d

Freight wanted



For the fine Brig
RISING STATES,
Burthen 650 barrels—For the West-Indies or Charleston would be preferred. Please apply to Capt. *John Jencks*, master, on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

October 21. d

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the *Alexandria Coffee-House*, are requested to meet at the Coffee-House, on Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

October 27. d

FOR SALE,

A young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child, a male of six months old. She is a good house servant, and sold for no fault.—Two girls, each about nine years old, accustomed to living in the family and very handy. Also a boy of ten years old, of good disposition.

Apply to the Printer.

October 29. d12t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

TANNERS OIL.

15 bbls. brown Tanners Oil,
Just received and for Sale by
DAVEY & MILLS.

October 20.

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the warehouse lately occupied by Mr. *Gore*, two doors below Mr. Davey Davey's, where he intends to keep an assortment of the

Choicest Groceries,

He has at present on hand, of a quality that he can recommend, by wholesale or retail,
Muscovado and loaf sugar; Guadaloupe and St. Domingo coffee, young hyson and imperial teas, choice Rhode-Island cheeses, genuine Spanish Segars of first quality, chocolate, mould and dipt candles, spinning cotton, wrapping paper, molasses, fine and coarse salt in bulk and sacks, Boston rum, peach brandy, whiskey, &c. &c.

He has at present, and expects to keep supplied with,
D. Carlisles flour, of superior manufacture, for family use, and fresh butter from the country.

A. LINDO.

October 20. d

N. B. Business in the Brokerage Line done as usual.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty, Esq. to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Robert T. Hooe & Co. of Alexandria, will be exposed to public sale on the *fifteenth day of November next*, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Accotink, commonly called the *Mount Air Tract*, containing between six and seven hundred acres, together with the buildings and improvements thereon—it being the tract of land whereon the said Daniel M'Carty hath for some time past resided. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of the said Daniel M'Carty, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

October 9. dts

☞ The above sale is postponed until *Thursday* the 23d of November, on which day it will certainly take place, on the terms and at the place mentioned in the foregoing advertisement.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

October 14.

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

THE public are warned not to receive a *POST NOTE* of the Alexandria Bank, No. 8620, for $200, drawn on the 30th of August last, in favor of *Baldwin M. Lee*, which was dropt in Baltimore on or about the 16th current, and which *was not indorsed*. A reward of *Fifty Dollars* will be paid on delivering it to *A. & P. Boughan*, Baltimore, or

James Patton,
Alexandria.

October 28. d1w

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and Avice from London, via Norfolk,
FALL GOODS.
THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Plaids, Jerseys,
Cloths, Coating and Frizes,
Superfine Bombazeens, Bombazetts, and Wildbores,
Satinetts, Beaverets Cord, & Kerseymere,
An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Manchestry,
Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.
Fashionable London Hats,
Coarse Hats,
English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets
And Carpeting,
Venetian Carpeting,
Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,
Silk and Leather Gloves,
Silk Cords, &c.
British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.

Oct. 30. 1wd3taw2w.

Now Ready for the Press,
And will be published immediately after the next session of the general assembly by *Samuel Pleasants, Jun.*

VOLUME SECOND
OF THE
REVISED CODE;
CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and public nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

Together with
An APPENDIX,
In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties and amercements, designating such as are to the use of the commonwealth; such as go towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for esablishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts anthorising the erection of toll bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious index will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on on entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages cannot be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninetyfive new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805, and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition,

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably encreased.

*** Subscriptions are received by the publisher in Richmond.

8000 bushels SALT,

Just received and for sale by
Wadsworth & Butler.

October 30 d3t

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following extracts are from a "*Disquisition on Government and Liberty*," by Soame Jenyns, a very sprightly and ingenious writer. We will maintain that the federalists, who are to the democrats only as 14 to 162, ought to be permitted to amuse themselves in any innocent and harmless manner. It certainly is very harmless, because without any effect, to laugh and make sport of the follies of our political fools. The dull dolt-heads, the *crassa capita* of the democrats, are proof to the scythe of wit, and the javelins of satire; and to attempt to reform them by ridicule is to "cut blocks with a razor." The pleasure derived from the wit, the humor, and the forms, if not the substance, of logical reasoning, contained in the ensuing extracts, will amply reward the pains of transcribing.

THE EXTRACTS.

"SO many absurd principles, concerning government and liberty, have of late been disseminated with unusual industry; principles as false as mischievous, as inconsistent with common sense as with all human society; that it seems necessary that they should not pass quite unnoticed, especially as they require nothing more than to be fairly stated, to be refuted.

"First, then—That all men are born equal; by which proposition, if it is only meant, that all men are equally born, that is, that one man is as much born as another, I shall not dispute its truth: but in every other sense it is entirely false; for we daily see that some are born with beautiful and healthy bodies, and some with frames distorted, and filled with the most deplorable diseases; some with minds fraught with the seeds of wisdom and genius, others with those of idiotism and madness; some, "by the laws and constitutions of their countries," are born to the inheritance of affluent fortunes and distinguished honors; others, to a life of poverty, labor, and obscurity. How these can be said to be born equal, I cannot comprehend. If by this proposition is to be understood, that, at the time of their birth, all men are possessed of an equal share of power, wealth, wisdom and virtue; when they are equally incapable of possessing any; this would be no less ridiculous, than to assert that all men are born with teeth of the same length, when none of them are born with any teeth at all. But, supposing they were all born equal, would this prove, what is always intended to be proved by it, that they ought always to continue so? Or can any argument be drawn from thence, against their future inequality and subordination? Must no man presume to be six feet high, because perhaps he was born of the same size as another, who is now but four? Must no man assume power over another, because they were born equal, that is, because at their birth they were both incapable of exercising any power whatever? Thus, we see this mighty argument, drawn from the supposed natural equality of mankind, by which all powers and principalities are threatened to be overthrown, is entirely false, and if true, is nothing to the purpose for which it has been so often and so pompously introduced.

"Secondly—That all men are born free. This is so far from being true, that the first infringement of this liberty is being born at all; which is imposed upon them, without their consent, given either by themselves or their representatives; and it may easily be shewn, that man, by the constitution of his nature, never subsists a free and independent being, from the first to the last moment of his residence on this terrestrial globe: where, during the first nine months of his existence, he is confined in a dark and sultry prison, debarred from light and air; till, at length, by an habeas corpus, brought by the hand of some kind deliverer, he is set at liberty: but what kind of liberty does he then enjoy? He is bound hand and foot, and fed upon bread and water, for as long a period; no sooner is he unbound, that he makes so bad an use of his liberty, that it becomes necessary that he should be placed in a state of the severest discipline, first under a nurse, and then a schoolmaster, both equal tyrants in their several departments; by whom he is again confined without law, condemned without a jury, and whipt without mercy. In this state of slavery he continues many years, and at the expiration of it, he is obliged to commence an involuntary subject of some civil government; to whose authority he must submit, however ingeniously he may dispute her right, or be justly hanged for disobedience to her laws. And this is the sum total of human liberty. Perhaps it may be said, that all this may be ingenious ridicule, but cannot be intended for serious argument; to which I reply that it is the most serious argument that can be offered, because it is derived from the works, and the will of our Creator; and evidently shews, that man was never designed by him to be an independent and self-governed Being, but to be trained up in a state of subordination and government in the present life, to fit him for one more perfect in another: and, if it was not a reflection too serious, I should add, that, in the numerous catalogue of human vices, there is not one, which so completely disqualifies him from being a member of that celestial community, as a factious and turbulent disposition, and an impatience of controul; which frequently assumes the honorable title of the love of liberty.

"Thirdly; That all government is derived from the people. This is another fallacious proposition, which in one sense is true, but, with regard to the principles so often established upon it, entirely false. It is true, indeed, that all government is so far derived from the people, that there could be no government if there were no people to be governed: if there were no subjects there could be no kings, nor parliaments if there were no constituents, nor shepherds if there were no sheep; but the inference usually drawn from this proposition is utterly false, which is, that because all government is derived from the people, the people have a right to resume it, and administer it themselves, whenever they please. But whatever claim they may have to this right, the exercise of it is impracticable, from the very nature of government; for all government must consist of the governors and the governed; if the people at large are the governors, where shall we be able to find the governed? All government is power, with which some are intrusted, to controul the actions of others; but how is it possible that every man should have a power to controul the actions of every man? This would be a form of government which we have heard sometimes recommended as the most perfect, in which all are governed by all; that is, in other words, where there is no government at all. I agree with these pretended patriots, that the people in every country have a right to resist manifest grievances and oppressions, to change their governors, and even their constitutions, on great and extraordinary occasions;—whenever they groan under the rod of tyranny they have a right to shake it off, and form a constitution more productive of liberty. But we shall not agree so well in our definition of that important and misapplied term 'the people;' by which I would be understood to mean the whole body of a nation, advised and directed by the most respectable members of it; who are possessed of rank, property, wisdom and experience: But who are those in this country whom our modern demagogues distinguish by this name, and vest with this supreme dominion? Not the representatives of this very people in parliament assembled; not the pastors of the church, the sages of the law, or the magistrates who are guardians of the public safety; not the possessors of landed property, the opulent stockholder, or the wealthy merchant. These are all represented as tools of ministers, lovers of slavery, united in a conspiracy to destroy their country and ruin themselves: they point out to us no defenders of our liberties and properties, but those who have themselves neither; no public spirit, but in the garrets of Grub street; no reformation, but from the purlieus of St Giles's; nor one Solon or Lycurgus, but who is to emerge from the tin mines of Cornwall, or the coal pits of Newcastle."

VICTORY IN CALABRIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

MESSINA.—*July 5.*—We have learnt by the British sloop of war the Brittern, commanded by captain Down, the happy intelligence of the landing of the British army on the 1st instant, under the orders of Major General Sir —— Stuart, in the gulph of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. This sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:

HEAD QUARTERS.

NICASTRO, 3d July, 1806.

"The army landed without opposition, on the 1st instant in the morning. The advanced guard, consisting of three companies of light infantry, and some grenadiers, were sent forward to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about four hundred French who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners. They lost about forty in killed and wounded. Our only loss was one serjeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crowds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us. Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nincastro is worthy of being made public.—After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been a short time before robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army who came to their assistance should be supported with a part of their plentiful harvest. His excellency general Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty that he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries which they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to re-conquer the kingdom of their well beloved and lawful sovereign Ferdinand the fourth. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army, general Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores: that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and Catholic worship should be honored and respected; and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the government of the usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports, with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the gulph of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, sailed again instantly with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from rear admiral sir Sidney Smith:

"*Castle of Amantea, July* 2, 1806.

"We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melazzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, two standards, and four hundred prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH."

SURPRISED to see a resolution of the Trustees of the Alexandria Academy published in the Alexandria Advertiser of yesternay, I therefore request the opinion of the public may be suspended, until I have an opportunity to publish a fair statement of the origin of this business.

William Reily.

October 30.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *FRAME HOUSE*, on the south side of King, between Washington and St. Asaph streets, and nearly opposite James Bacon's store. Immediate possession will be given. The rent required is *forty pounds* a year.—Apply to Mr. John Tucker.

Stephen Cooke.

October 16. eo3t&law3w

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, October 26.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the ship Protection has enabled us to lay before the readers of the *Mercantile Advertiser* this day the latest European Intelligence that has been received upon the American Continent. Our papers are to the evening of the 10th of September. They are principally occupied with details respecting the situation of Mr. Fox. He was so ill on the tenth that his life was dispared of; and our verbal accounts from London state that he died on the following morning.

LONDON September 10.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

3 per cent. Consols 63 5-8; Omnium 8 1-4.

A morning paper yesterday announced that before its sheets went out to the world Mr. Fox would perhaps be no more.—The writer having declared that this sentiment was extorted from him by a sense of duty, it was of course interpreted in the most unfavorable sonse, and those who read and believed the paragraph, considered Mr. Fox actually dead at the moment. This was an exaggerated account and we took no notice of it, but stated the simple facts of his being in a very low and exhausted state. The statement however alluded to soon got abroad, and the town was agitated during the whole day with reports of his actual demise, differing only in degrees of confidence. It was one of these that probably induced an evening print to make a second edition at 4 o'clock stating the arrival of a messenger from Chiswick, announcing that Mr. Fox departed this life in the morning. It required little reflection to perceive that this was not very probable. An express from Chiswick would reach town in half an hour.—The following account we believe will be found tolerably correct:

Mr. Fox's disorder took an unfavorable turn on Sunday evening, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends. Among these are the family of the duke of Devonshire, by one of whom a note, of which the following is a copy, was received at ten o'clock yesterday.

"*Chiswick 9 o'clock, morning*

"Dr. —— has the honor to inform lady ——, that Mr. Fox, was extremly ill yesterday, from a sudden and great degree of weakness which came on in the forenoon and continued the whole of the day. In the night he was somewhat better, and had some tolerably good rest. He took nourishment freely in the night, and is now tranquil, with his pulse improved. This great degree of weakness has been expected, whenever the support of the vessels should be taken away, by his being entirely emptied of the water."

We know that many accounts, equally authentic, were received in town yesterday, any one of which ought to have silenced the false reports of Mr. Fox's dissolution yesterday morning. At three o'clock in the afternoon we had further information that he was still alive. A messenger arrived at that hour at his house in Stable yard with orders for some articles wanted for his use. An account was, at the same time received, stating that he was very low, but composed. Still, however, the reports of his death were repeated with increased confidence, by the ignorant, the credulous, and the designing. In the fact of his death they were, indeed, all agreed; they only differed in the time. Some said it took place at five in the morning, others at ten. At eight o'clock, however, a bulletin, dated Chiswick, seven o'clock in the evening, of which the following is a copy, was received by one of his particular friends in town:

"Mr. Fox is still very ill, but his pulse is rather stronger than yesterday.

"D. CLINE."

Notwithstanding these repeated assurances of his being still alive, the rumor of his death had not ceased the whole of yesterday and last night. Lord Robert Spencer left town at seven o'clock last evening for Chiswick; lord Holland and viscount Howick were also there, and proposed to remain during the night. Mr. Sheridan came to town in the morning, and was unremitting in his enquiries during the day. At eleven o'clock last night he went to Devonshire house, and from thence to Chiswick, from which place he returned at five o'clock this morning. These proofs of the attachment of Mr. Fox's friends, shew the imminent danger in which they considered him. During the early part of yesterday sir Francis Vincent, Mr. Fox's secretary,

had several interviews with viscount Howick. They probably related to Mr. Basilico, and the dispatches with which he is charged for the earl of Lauderdale, at Paris. His departure is only delayed by Mr. Fox's precarious state. He was at Chiswick yesterday, from which he did not return until eleven o'clock last night. Should Mr. Fox survive this day, Mr. Basilico will set off this night. Should the melancholy event take place sooner, he will set out immediately after.

Ever since Mr. Fox became alarmingly ill, an express, we understand, has been daily sent, with an account of his situation, to his royal highness the prince of Wales, on his tour. The ordinary express was sent off yesterday morning, and another was dispatched last night at twelve o'clock. The alarming state of Mr. Fox, it is tho't, will induce his royal highness to discontinue his tour, and return to town immediately. We do not find that any bulletins, or written medical reports of Mr. Fox's state, were received in town this morning from Chiswick. Our verbal accounts up to twelve o'clock state, that he had a very bad night, but was still alive.

It was Mr. Smith, the messenger, and not Mr. Basilico, as may be seen in this account, who was dispatched to lord Lauderdale, after the council broke up, which sat upon the last dispatches received from France.

We received, last night, some Dutch papers to Monday last, from which we have given several extracts. They shew that France has taken alarm at the warlike preparations of Prussia, and demanded an explanation. The cabinet of Berlin has answered, that they were for defensive purposes, by which an article, under the head of Frankfort, affects to understand, that they are exclusively connected with the plan of the northern confederacy, and do not relate to France.

We received also this morning the Leyden Gazette of the 2d instant. It has copied from the Moniteur of the 26th Aug the orders for the march of the Austrian prisoners to Germany, and the return of the French troops to France before the last of September, but letters from Suabia and Bavaria of a more recent date in the other Dutch papers, are silent upon the subject. The Leyden Gazette of the 2d contains a protest of the king of Wirtemberg, against the cession of Tuttlingen to Baden according to the 14th article in the treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, and offering an equivalent; and also a proclamation of the magistrates of Frankfort, recommending to the people acquiescence in its new change.

NORFOLK, October 25.

Loss of the ship Shepherdess, capt. Wills, of this Port.

We are truly sorry to announce the loss of this fine ship, on her passage from London to this port. By a letter from captain Wills, it appears that the weather being very thick, and having been wrong informed as to the bearing of the Cape, captain W. found himself so close in with the land on Tuesday, that he was obliged to anchor, but the violence of the weather was such, that the cables parted, and it being impossible to clear the land, she went on shore about 12 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, and has bilged. The Shepherdess left London the 9th Sept.

Arrived, schooner Welcome Return, Hurst, 28 days from Kingston (Jamaica.) Left there brigs Atlantic, of Alexandria, discharging; and Mary, Norton, of New York, to sail in 8 days. The sch'r Eclipse, Frazer, of Baltimore, from Hayti, bound to St. Bartholomew, loaded with coffee, was sent into Jamaica by the Wolf sloop of war, Sept. 28, off Cape Coriantes, spoke the brig Pallas, of and for Portsmouth (N. H.) from Jamaica, out 10 days. On the 1st Oct. 8 leagues N. by W. from the Pan of Matanzas, was boarded from the French privateer Minerva, of 1 long 9 pounder, compelled captain H. to take on board captain Brownwell and crew of the sloop Hiram of Rhode Island from Africa, with slaves, bound to Havanna, which the privateer had captured 30 days previously. Saw two vessels on shore to the southward of Currituck.

Arrived, ship Huntress, Chace, 58 days from Liverpool, bound up the Rappahannock. Spoke, Aug 24, Cape Clear bearing N. N. E. 16 leagues dis. the ship Caledonia, Dickson, from this port bound to Liverpool, out 26 days. Sept 18, lat. 44, long. 35, the ship Margaret, from Hamburg bound to New York, out 26 days. 19th, long. 38, ship Indian-Queen, out 27 days from New York, bound to Amsterdam. October 12, on St. George's Banks brig Fame, 32 days from Rotterdam for Providence R. I. same day, sch'r Minerva, out 3 days from Boston, bound to Marseilles.

NATCHEZ, [M. T.] September 10.

Letters received in this city, mentions that governor Claiborne had left Natchitoches—the Spanish forces we understand had been reinforced—and remained in *statu quo*.

Among other friendly intimations of respect towards the United States we are told that a caricaturs was lately exhibited with much publicity in the vicinity of our post at Natchitoches by the Spanish troops, representing the Watchenango horse hunters catching in the nooses of their long ropes, two Americans (officers or soldiers) at a HALL. This is certainly a very neat *effusion* of wit, and, together with the cutting down of our flag, imprisoning our citizens, sheltering our runaway slaves, &c. &c. must all have a strong tendency to conciliate and entitle the subjects of the NOBLE NATION to our high respect.

How long, Americans! are we to bear with such insults?

Our cotemporary [the Messenger] has informed us of the arrival in this place, and the destination of the commander in chief of the American army, general Wilkinson, for Natchitoches—we have since learned that it is his intention to send an additional reinforcement, from Fort Adams to that post: We have only to express the hope (believing him to be invested with full power) that he will feel the inclination of decided measures to resent, "as becometh," the indignities lately offered us by our insolent Spanish neighbors.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31.

DIED, last night, Mr. *Washer Blunt*, superintendant of the Alexandria alms-house, and long a respectable and useful resident of this town. He has left a large family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and indulgent parent. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, are invited to attend his funeral, this evening at 4 o'clock, from his late residence to the Presyterian burial ground.

Maryland Election.—The following gentlemen are elected to represent that state in the tenth Congress of the United States.

☞ Those marked thus [*] are Federalists.

First District—*John Campbell.
Second—Archibald Vanhorne.
Third—*Philip Barton Key,
Fourth—Roger Nelson.
Fifth—William M'Creery and Nicholas R. Moore.
Sixth—John Montgomery.
Seventh—Edward Lloyd.
Eighth—*Charles Goldsborough

Theodore Dwight, esq. of Hartford, has been elected a representative to congress, from the state of Connecticut, in the room of John Cotton Smith, esq. resigned.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent that state in the tenth congress: Jonathan O. Mosely, Lewis B. Sturges, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Benjamin Tallmadge, Epaphrodjus Champion, Samuel W. Dana, and John Davenport, esq'rs.

Some of the answers given by the deputies of the Jewish nation in the Synod of Paris, to questions proposed to them, are already spoken of. The one given by these deputies to to the third question, to wit—"Can a Jewish woman marry a christian, or a christian marry a Jewish woman; or, in other words, does the law forbid the Jews from marrying otherwise than among themselves?" was in the following words:

"The law of Moses expressly forbids to both sexes of the Jewish nation, the intermarriage with unclean people; but this law is applicable neither to Frenchmen nor Frenchwomen, as they are not expressly mentioned by Moses."

As for the nuptial benediction to be given by the Rabbins, that ceremony, as the deputies say, is not practised among the Jews, the consent only of both parties suffices and is obligatory. If they would force the Rabbins to give their benediction on such an union, they probably would object the same difficulties, as French ecclesiastics who refuse to marry a christian with a Jewish woman, and *vice versa*.

To the 6th question: "whether they acknowledge France for their country, &c." It was at first answered affirmatively; but soon after some scruples seized upon the Rabbins, above all with regard to the country. We wish to know how the deputies will extricate themselves from this perplexity, without giving up the belief of the coming of the Messiah, and of the possession of Judea.

French paper.

From the Philadelphia Register.

By the ship Protection, arrived in 42 day from Liverpool at New York, our files of London papers (comprising the Morning Chronicle, Star Times, Courier, and Evening Star) are completed to the 12th of September.

In addition to the details contained in general Stuart's dispatch, of the battle of Maida, it appears that Cotrone had surrendered to the British forces—that General Regnier had fled towards Teremo, and that the two Calabrias were in the possession of their legitimate sovereign. In Calabria *ultra*, the French lost 6,000 men.—In Upper Calabria their loss was great, though not equally severe. The Prince of Hesse, whom the French announced to be dead, had nearly recovered of his wounds.

It was believed at Liverpool that Mr. Fox died on the 11th of September, and that Lord Lauderdale returned to London on that day, the negociation with France being at an end. Neither of our London papers of that date, and they are the latest received by the Protection, mention these events. It appears by the Courier of the 11th, that a messenger was dispatched that morning to Lord Lauderdale at Paris, and another received from him the same day; and the London *Evening* Star of that date states Mr. Fox to be then alive.

Fifty sail of British ships of the line composing eight squadrons, were stationed from Brest to the Tagus, to intercept the French ships of war on their return to France.

M. Lucchesini, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, has been recalled at his own request.

The military preparations of Prussia are complete, and her armies concentrated.

Russia has ordered a new levy of one hundred and twenty thousand men. By this addition her army will be increased to nearly 600,000. She has 150,000 troops on the frontiers.

The French have taken possession of Trieste.

The French and Dutch troops have also entered Embden, and taken possession of it in the name of the king of Holland. The bank had been previously removed to Berlin. The keys and manuscripts were given up to them without the slightest resistance. King Louis is said to have demanded from the king of Prussia five millions of florins as a debt due to the republic, accompanied with a threat, in case of refusal, to invade Prussia with a Dutch army of 36,000 men, and a French force of 60,000, which France has agreed to furnish by treaty.

The Spanish government under the present aspect of political affairs, has found it necessary to put 50,000 troops in motion.

The Swiss cantons, it was reported, will join the confederation of the Rhine.

The renewal of the war, and the formation of a new confederacy against France, were considered as certain.

In the Bissaux Island, on the western coast of Africa, the succession to the throne is regulated in the following extraordinary manner: Four of the strongest noblemen carry the body of the deceased king to the grave, on reaching which, they toss the bier in the air and let it fall on all the grandees of the island, who have prostrated themselves on the earth, and the person on whom the royal body rests, is immediately proclaimed king. From the arrangements, however, that are made, the election cannot *fail* upon any but a member of the royal family, that is, one of the sons, brothers, or nephews of the deceased. The successful candidate is immediately proclaimed, and has the diadem encircled on his royal brow, which is two folds of rope twisted round his forehead.

A democrat of some eminence, now in office, once observed to a federalist in a fit of candor "your party lost the administration, because you told the people that they could not govern themselves. WE told them that they could, and *now they let us* govern them."

☞ We are requested to mention, that the Fairfax Court-House Races, advertised for the 6th of November, are postponed to a future day, of which timely notice will be given.

October 31.

NOTICE.

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church in Alexandria, have directed the Wardens to give notice, that the parish being vacant, they are desirous of engaging a CLERGYMAN of the Protestant Faith, to whom a liberal salary will be given and the use of a glebe containing about seven hundred acres of land within eight miles of town.

October 30.

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,

Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

WAS FOUND,

IN PITT-STREET,

A Tortoise Shell Outside Case for a Watch. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges,

Apply to the Printer.

October 31. 2t.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

BY PERMISSION.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

At the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, *Mr. Manfredi* and his company will perform for one night more.—Their next performance will be

On *Friday Evening*, Oct. 31.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE

With a Spanish Dance, by the little American.

Dancing on the Tight Rope.

A Dance in character, with the balance pole,

By Miss LOUISA.

Miss CATHERINE will dance an Italian dance on the rope—after which a serious dance.

A Groteaque dance, by Madam MANFREDI.—The moving board—She will dance LA POUR LANA on the rope, with the balance pole—and play a handsome air on the Mandoline, on the rope, without it.

The Coffac Dance.

Mr. MANFREDI will dance with a boy on his shoulders—he will give a collation on the rope to two persons.—Without the balance pole, he will go through several feats with the hoop—Also perform several grand military evolutions, &c.

Mr. MANFREDI will perform the drunken dragoon on the rope.

Tumbling Agility of the Children,

Who will perform several Feats on the carpet, in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers,

Who will throw backward and forward Somersets, over tables and chairs.

Ground Tumbling, with English and Spanish DANCES.

The EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

Mr. MANFREDI

Will Balance several persons on his arms, legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the Roman style.

He will Dance

A SPANISH FANDANGO over several Eggs

A Hornpipe—*By Miss Catherine.*

The whole to conclude with a *Pantomime*,

CALLED,

HARLEQUIN BARBER.

Harlequin,	Miss *Catherine.*
Clown,	Mr. *Manfredi.*
Old Man,	Miss *Louisa.*
Columbine,	Mrs. *Manfredi.*
Little Devil,	*The Little American.*
Magician,	Mr. *Menel.*

In the course of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his dress with great facility.

Admittance one dollar—children half a dollar.

The doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

☞ No segars to be smoked during the performance.

☞ *Should the weather prove unfavorable the performance will be postponed till the first fair evening.*

October 30.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23, d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted the reto are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to *James Sanderson*, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,

Executor,

Sept. 24. 2aw8w.

NEW BREWERY.

THE public are informed that the subscribers having commenced Brewing will have

BEER

ready for delivering in a few days. GRAINS may now be had at the Brewhouse at the corner of Union and Wolfe streets.

Isaac Entwisle & Co.

N. B. YEAST may be had in a few days at his house in Union street.

October 29. eo6t

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Sloop Harmony, Captain Ellwood, from Philadelphia,

20 quarter-casks Particular Tenerriffe WINE, of a very superior quality, imported into Philadelphia, in May 1804.

Phineas Janney.

10th Month, 24th. d3t.eo4t

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*

The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:

Aud daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22. d1wcotf

Fairfax Court-house Races.

WILL be run for, on Thursday, the 6th day of November next. over a handsome course, a Subscription Purse, supposed to be from *Eighty to One Hundred Dollars*, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the Washington Jockey Club.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, a Prize, supposed will be worth *Sixty Dollars*, free as above, and carrying weights as above—the one mile heats—the winning horse of the preceding day excepted.

And on the day following, being Saturday, the 8th of said month, will be run for, over the same course, a *handsome Saddle, Bridle, Martingale and Collar*—a single heat of one mile—free only for such horses, mares or geldings as never turned a pole for more than Five Dollars.

William Millan.

October 21. eo2w

NOTICE.

Was taken up as a trespassing estray, in the subscriber's pasture, on Sunday the 26th instant, a *Black Horse*, about 15 hands high, with a rope round his neck, marked with the letters D. I. on the left shoulder. no white about him. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Gadsby.

October 27. 3t

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will b given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. eod

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange. THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of this present month, for ready cash, at the court-house, in the town of Dumfries,

Three very likely, stout, active, young Negro Men:

In virtue of a deed in trust executed by Thomas Harrison, of Thomas, to the subscriber, for the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned.

Thomas Harrison.

Dumfries, October 1. (6) 2aw3w

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylender moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.——Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel: To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enqulry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of usiug my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my priviledge for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it seperates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed. Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shewn in operation to any gentlemen calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 5, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Brent.

September 13, 1806.

NO 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806.

NO 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the Negroe slaves that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial, it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so intirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.

NO 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazeley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazeley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 11th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome scite for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahanock, about nine miles above Fredericksburgh. The scite for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 500 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahanock, by a natural canal of about 800 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal & abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew the lands, and scite for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 23

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a *negro man* named *GRESHAW*. He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun cloathing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

I will give *Twenty Dollars* reward if taken in Maryland, or *Fifteen* if taken in the Northern Neck, so that I get him again,

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir. 14th September. } 20 dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Hon. the United States Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, made between Thomas Lewis complainant, and the heirs and representatives of David Griffith, deceased, defendants, will be sold on Saturday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and 24 months, with approved security, a certain peice or parcel of ground in the town of Alexandria upon the North side of Queen-street, bounding on the old George-Town road and the ground of Butcher and Patton, a plot of which will be at any time shewn: the sal will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, and deeds will be made to purchasers agreeable to the said decree by

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Thomas Swann.

Oct. 8 law4w.

For Freight, [Coastwise]

The fine, staunch Schooner Active, *George Brown*, Master; Burden 93 tons or about 750 barrels, in complete order for the reception of a cargo. Please apply to the Captain on board or to

John G. Ladd.

October 27. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, *Compl.* vs. Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. *Dfts.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13. d2m

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.* vs. Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabiants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July term, 1806.

WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant, vs. AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, That the said defendants, Augustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. d2m

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